

VISIT

CRIMEA



THE OPEN ROAD Inc.

20 West 43rd St., New York
Telephone Lackawanna 9420

*The wonders of the Crimea were sung by the
ancients and the ancients knew!*

**COME TO THE CRIMEA!
LAND OF SUNSHINE, FRAGRANCE
& HEALTH!**

A trip to this, the southernmost extremity of the U. S. S. R., will always be remembered for the delightful days spent in sub-tropic surroundings. The gentle breezes wafted through a thousand rose gardens from the bluest of seas give one that bracing, 'grip on life' feeling. Such has been the experience of many. Let it be yours!

THE CRIMEA





Ruins of Goth Fortress

THE WONDERFUL PENINSULA

History and nature have been generous to the Crimea. The tiny stretch of land (the size of Holland), washed by the Black Sea, contains gardens with sub-tropical vegetation and monuments to the decorative art of remote and various epochs. Here are the excavations of the ancient Greek Khersones, the harem towers of the Tatar Khans, the florid palaces of the Russian tsars, and, side by side, the new economic construction under the U. S. S. R. Five Year Plan.

And all these picturesque and interesting sights may be visited in a 4-day automobile trip.

Homer, Ovid, Euripides, Herodotus, Pliny and the Arab geographers have all mentioned

CLASSICAL TAURIDA,

where the very stones are fraught with heroic legends of the past. The Crimea has been populated from time immemorial by Tauri, Scythians, Sarmatians, Alans, Goths, Tatars, Greeks and Genoese.

THE HOME OF OLD CIVILISATIONS

The modern population of this favoured land is still hybrid in the extreme. The Tatars became masters in the land from the XVth century, and in 1783 it was added to the Russian Empire.



A Morning in the Hills

LAND OF SUNSHINE AND FRAGRANCE,

the Crimea is protected on the north by the Yaila mountains, while the sea keeps it warm in the winter months. Its woods and parks abound in oak, cypress, cedar, magnolia, olive and palm.



A Crimean Valley

Its vineyards contribute to the best and strongest sweet wines in Europe, and Crimean tobacco enjoys a reputation abroad. Since the inauguration of the Soviet power the Crimea has become an

ALL-UNION HEALTH RESORT FOR THE WORKERS,

and is covered with a veritable network of sanatoriums and rest-homes. The tsarist estate in the Crimea now fulfils other and honourable functions.



Bakhchisarai Palace



A Greek Lad

BAKHCHISARAI, THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF THE KHANS

contains a chef d'oeuvre of Tatar architecture in the mosaic palace of Khan-Sarai, with its fountain of tears, its 65 fountains and its 88 mosques, bristling with minarets, but most of them no longer functioning. Khan-Sarai was built in 1518, destroyed in 1736 and since then repeatedly restored.

Efforts are now being made through modern art-and-craft schools to revive the handicrafts that died out with the Khans.

Although the streets of the town are as narrow as ever, with walled houses deep in secret-looking courts, the new element is furnished by the presence in them of women, for the newly-literate Tatar woman no longer buries herself out of the sight of all and sundry.

Not far from Bakhchisarai, cut out of the cliff-side, is the



Sevastopol



The Baldary Gate

CAVE-TOWN OF CHUFUT-KALE,

with the mausoleum of the daughter of Khan Tokhtamish (15th cent.), who is said to have cast herself down the ravine here to escape from the persecutions of her father.

Beyond Bakhchisarai is Chatir-Dag, the highest mountain in the Crimea, and a valley gay with orchards in the neighbourhood of the station of Alma. Here is the newly-equipped Bazar-Diamenskoye, with its irrigation canals and reservoir.

Next comes

SIMFEROPOL, THE CENTRE OF THE CRIMEAN REPUBLIC,

with its old Tatar city and new garden-city.

The museum here boasts of a rich region-study library, and the publishing-firms issue literature in the Latinised alphabets of the nationalities inhabiting the Crimea. In the



A Tatar Boy



Ancient Junipers

«Krassni Sov-Hoz» (Red State Farm) just outside the town, poultry-breeding is carried on in its most modern forms.

SEVASTOPOL, THE KEY OF THE SOUTHERN SHORE,

stands as if on an amphitheatre over the bay. At the end of its boulevard is the pillar erected to the memory of the Russian seamen who perished defending the harbour in 1854. The most interesting building in the town is the Palace of Labour. The famous «Panorama of the Defence of Sevastopol» (Rubo) is housed in a round building on the top of the hill overlooking the bay. The vast canvas (118×15 m.) depicts the storming of Se-



Yalta, the Promenade



A View from the Coast

vastopol by the Allied troops on June 6th, 1855. Just outside the town is the «Common Graveyard» of 127,587 defenders of Sevastopol.

There is an excellent aquarium at the biological station, and the Military-Historical and Revolutionary Museums contain much fresh and interesting material.

INTERESTING SPOTS IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF SEVASTOPOL

INKERMAN: cave temple carved out of the cliff-face, with remains of Goth fortress on cliff-top.



Fishing Smacks in Yalta Harbour



A Crimean Pavilion

KHERSONES: founded 2,600 years ago; museum, ruins and excavations.

BALAKLAVA, where English fleet was sunk in a hurricane in 1854, and the «Black Prince» went down, laden with gold.

TZAGI (hydro-electrical station).

FROM SEVASTOPOL TO YALTA the automobile now climbs steep hills now descends to the level of vineyards and rose-grown gardens. Just outside Sevastopol is the graveyard of the 90,000 Allied soldiers. Then comes an ascent followed by the descent to the fertile Baidar plain, where there will soon be a huge reservoir and a district power-station. A further ascent to Yaili leads to the famous «Baidary Gate» and, the barrier thus far passed, there is a sudden and marvellous view of the coast, seen through a break in the hills, and the gardens and cypresses of the shore. Nowhere else in the Crimea is the scenery so picturesque as at

YALTA, THE PEARL OF THE CRIMEA

In this marvellous health-resort are found rest-homes and sanatoriums in the palaces and gardens of the former nobility and gentry, and the workers and peasants may be seen here resting



A View from Oreanda

and recuperating their strength. The florid luxury of the mansions has been left untouched for the inspection of all. The slopes on the Yalta side are covered with vineyards and parks, with here and there a luxurious mansion, all smiling in the golden Crimean sunshine.

LIVADIA, the former estate of Nikolai II is situated about three kilometres from Yalta. The mansion itself is an extraordinary mixture of architectural styles, from the Florentine to Baroque. Nearby is the park of Oreanda, with its picturesque ravines and ancient junipers.

The palace of Kichkine, dizzy cliffs, excavations of a Roman town, the almond groves of Oleiz and the olive groves of Miskhor follow in quick succession and the way is further varied by glimpses of palace sanatoriums.

ALUPKA is a convenient health resort in the neighbourhood of the famous Vorontzov Palace, with its marble staircase defended by groups of marble lions in all poses.

SIMEIZ, the neighbouring health-resort, contains many splendid villas and parks abounding in luxurious vegetation. It is famous for its monster rocks—the «Divi» and «Monakh», for its vineyards and fine vintages.



Alupka, the Palace Entrance



Chatir-Dag. The Summit Reached

MASSANDRA AND NIKITSKY GARDENS

Yalta is bounded on the east by Massandra, with its Louis XIII palace, catacombed wine cellars, and its park full of evergreens, oaks, pines and rose bushes.

Nikitsky Gardens enjoy a world-wide reputation and contain almost every species of plant life from a Babylon willow to four hundred and fifty varieties of pampas grass. It is also a national home for grape culture.

GURZUF AND ALUSHTA

Gurzuf is notable for its park and Red Army rest home. The «Birds' Island» is the favorite home of gulls and cormo-



Monakh Rock, Simelz



Vorontsov Palace, Alupka



Crimea, Nikitsky Gardens

rants. The beautiful villas of Alushta nestle among vineyards and face upon a splendid beach. Antique Greek and Genoese remains are to be found here. History, geology and politics have combined to make of the Crimea

A WONDERFUL CORNER OF THE EARTH

The rest of Europe is as familiar as an old glove. Its notable places are all remarkable for one thing or another. The Crimea is fresh ground for the tourist and everything there is noteworthy—scenery, history and the work and achievements of the Soviet Power.



Crimea, Gurzuf



The Sanatorium in Gurzuf

ONCE UPON A TIME

the Crimea was merely a center for sunshine, sea bathing and wine.

NOW

175 million rubles have been invested in State industry in the Crimea under the Five Year Plan, for the development of the coal, metal, oil and other industries.

In addition to this the Five Year Plan includes railway development from Sevastopol—Simferopol—Yalta, a series of power stations for the Crimea, extensive market gardening, steppe vinegrowing and the cultivation of high grades of tobacco.

As well as affording rest and recovery to toilers from all over the Soviet Union, the Crimea of to-day,

SOVIET CRIMEA

is concerned with the collectivization and electrification of agriculture, the creation of reservoirs, the development of pig-breeding, the improvement of its wines, the erection of canning factories for fruit and fish and the settlement on the land of Jewish agricultural workers.



Tatar Hut



Alupka, the Lion
Awakens

CONDITIONS APPLYING TO TOURS IN THE SOVIET UNION

The traveller participating in a tour arranged by the «Intourist» will enjoy the benefits of a comprehensive service throughout the duration of the trip.

The «Intourist» service starts with the first point (not frontier) of the selected tour, and terminates in the last place of the said tour. The expenses incurred by the tourist's journey from abroad up to the first point of the tour, and the costs of his departure from the last point, are not included in the price of the tour. The following is a list of the services included in the price of an «Intourist» Tour:

Conveyance by rail and steamer within the limits of the tour. Hotel accommodation including all meals, sightseeing in the cities. Free admission to museums, exhibitions, etc., and guides. The services of a skilled interpreter. Excursions through the cities. Transport and delivery of personal luggage not exceeding 32 kg. Visits to theatres, concerts and cinemas.

Soviet visas for entering and leaving the country. The traveller has the choice of three categories with regard to travelling and hotel accommodation:

Category P. For two persons travelling together and also for single tourists. Most comfortable and in every way excellent service. Within the limits of the tour, travel by rail in sleepers (type Wagon-Lits), in localities where such cars do not run (for example on the Stalingrad-Kislovodsk line), in upholstered cars, whose seats can be converted into couches offering comfortable sleeping accommodation. First-class cabins on all steamers. Accommodation is provided in first-class hotels, single rooms (double rooms can be provided by special arrangement). All meals in first-class hotels three times daily (excluding wine). Sightseeing in the cities within the limits of the programme, by means of automobiles. In some cities, Stalingrad and Batum, for example, other conveyances such as cabs will be used. Transport of luggage up to 32 kg. per rail and steamer. Free admission to museums and exhibitions, including guides. Tickets will be issued for theatres, concerts and cinemas. The services of a skilled interpreter will constantly be at the traveller's disposal. Soviet visas for entering and leaving the country.

Category W. Fully satisfactory service for groups of 5, 4, 3, or 2 persons, also for single tourists. Railway travelling in the upholstered class, convertible seats offering sleeping accommodation, bedclothes. First and second class cabins on steamers. Best hotel accommodation, 2—3 persons to one room. Three first-class meals per day (excluding wine). Automobile to and from station. Sightseeing in the cities by automobile, other trips by omnibus, charabancs and trams. Free admission to museums including guides. Tickets for theatres, concerts and cinemas.

Services of an interpreter: Soviet visas for entering and leaving the country.

Category T. Plain but absolutely satisfactory service for groups consisting of at least ten persons. Railway travelling in non-upholstered compartments, with convertible seats for sleeping (mattresses and bedclothes can be hired for 1 Dollar). Accommodation in boarding houses or hotels, 10—20 persons sleeping in large, suitably furnished rooms. Plain but nourishing food three times per day. Sightseeing in cities by means of tram and bus. Luggage transported per rail and steamer up to 32 kg. Free admission to museums including the services of a guide. An interpreter is placed at the disposal of every group of 10—20 persons. Soviet visas for entering and leaving the country. After arrival at the starting point of the tour, the traveller can, upon paying the difference, continue the tour with one of the higher categories.

The sum which has been deposited in advance will not be refunded, should the tour be interrupted. Exceptions to this are only admissible in case of force majeure, making a continuance of the journey impossible. In such cases, the sum advanced will be returned after an appropriate deduction.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING VISAS, LUGGAGE AND VALUABLES

The price quoted for the trip includes the cost of the Soviet visas required for entering and leaving the Soviet Union. The visas for entering the country will be obtained through the office issuing the tickets. The visa for leaving the country will be procured by the «Intourist».

According to the regulations in force in the Soviet Union, travellers may have in their possession foreign currency, bank notes, cheques, letters of credit and jewellery (articles made of gold and silver, etc., precious stones and jewels). The amount of valuables and currency brought into the country must be clearly stated and endorsed in the tourist's passport, so that he may take them out of the country on his departure. The import and export of Soviet currency is prohibited.

The traveller is permitted to take in and out of the Soviet Union such articles as may be required on the journey, and such quantities of clothing as may be required for personal use.

The import and export of cameras, cinematographic apparatus, plates and films is permitted provided that these articles and the developed pictures are taken out by the same person who originally brought them into the country. On entering the country, the traveller's passport will be endorsed to this effect or a special receipt issued, should he have photographic apparatus in his possession.

There are special facilities for procuring licenses permitting the export of articles, such as antiquities, objects of art, gold, silver, precious stones, etc., purchased by the tourist during his stay in the Soviet Union.

Further information with regard to the regulations applying to the import and export of foreign currency and valuables, will be supplied by all agents of the «Intourist».

ITINERARIES FOR 1931

Itinerary № 1. Leningrad.—Length of tour. 5 days.

» № 2. Moscow.—Length of tour. 5 days.

» № 3. Moscow (3 days)—by rail to Leningrad (one night)—in Leningrad (2 days) or vice versa. Length of tour. 5 days.

» № 4. Moscow (4 days)—by rail to Leningrad (one night)—in Leningrad (3 days) or vice versa. Length of tour. 7 days.

» № 5. Leningrad (3 days)—by rail to Moscow (one night)—in Moscow (5 days)—by rail to Kiev (about 16 hours)—in Kiev (3 days) Length of tour. 12 days.

» № 6. Leningrad (3 days)—by rail to Moscow (one night)—in Moscow (5 days)—by rail to Kiev (about 16 hours)—in Kiev (2 days)—by rail to Odessa (about 15 hours)—in Odessa (2 days). Length of tour. 14 days.

» № 7. Leningrad (3 days)—by rail to Moscow (one night)—in Moscow (5 days)—by rail to Nishni-Novgorod (one night)—Nishni-Novgorod (3 hours)—by Volga steamer to Stalingrad (4 days)—in Stalingrad (1 day)—by rail to Moscow (1½ days)—in Moscow (from morning to evening).—Length of tour. 16 days.

» № 8. Leningrad (3 days)—by rail to Moscow (one night)—in Moscow (4 days)—by rail to Sevastopol (about 35 hours)—Sevastopol and environs—Bakhchissarai, Inkerman, Balaklava (3 days)—by automobile along the Southern Coast of the Crimea to Yalta (89 kilometres)—Yalta and environs—Livadia, Massandra, drive to Ai-Petri, Nikitski Garden (5 days)—by steamer to Odessa (about one day)—in Odessa (2 days). Length of tour. 21 days.

» № 9. Leningrad (3 days)—by rail to Moscow (one night)—in Moscow (4 days)—by rail to Nishni-Novgorod (one night)—Nishni-Novgorod (3 hours)—by Volga steamer to Stalingrad (4 days)—in Stalingrad (1 day) by rail to Vladikavkaz (about 36 hours)—in Vladikavkaz (1 day)—by automobile along the Georgian Military Highway (216 kilometres) to Tiflis—in Tiflis (2 days)—by rail to Batum (1 day) in Batum (1 day)—by steamer on Black Sea (2 days) to Crimea—Yalta

and environs (2 days)—by automobile along the Southern Coast of Crimea (89 kilometres) to Sevastopol—in Sevastopol (1 day) by steamer to Odessa (13 hours)—in Odessa (1 day)—by rail to Kiev (about 16 hours)—in Kiev (2 days).—
Length of tour. 28 days.

Itinerary № 10. Leningrad (3 days)—by rail to Moscow (one night)—in Moscow (4 days)—by rail to Mineralniye Vody (about 2 days)—by rail to Kislovodsk (2 hours)—in Kislovodsk (3 days)—by rail to Vladikavkaz (about 12 hours, night spent at Vladikavkaz)—over the Georgian Military Highway (1 day) to Tiflis—in Tiflis (2 days)—by rail to Batum (1 day)—in Batum (1 day)—by steamer to Yalta (2 days)—Yalta and environs (2 days)—by steamer to Odessa (1 day)—in Odessa (1 day).
Length of tour. 23 days.

№ 11. Leningrad (3 days)—by rail to Moscow (one night)—in Moscow (4 days)—by rail to Nishni-Novgorod (one night)—in Nishni-Novgorod (3 hours)—by Volga steamer to Stalingrad (4 days)—in Stalingrad (1 day)—by rail to Mineralniye Vody (1 day)—by rail to Kislovodsk (2 hours)—in Kislovodsk (2 days)—by rail to Vladikavkaz (1 day)—by automobile over the Georgian Military Highway to Tiflis (1 day)—in Tiflis (1 day)—by rail to Batum (1 night)—in Batum (1 day)—by steamer to Sukhum (1 night)—Sukhum-Gagry by automobile (1 day)—Gagry-Sochi (2 days)—by rail to Moscow (2 days).
Length of tour. 26 days.

№ 12. Leningrad (3 days)—by rail to Moscow (one night)—in Moscow (5 days)—by rail to Ivanovo-Vosnesensk (1 day)—then return Moscow. Proceed from Moscow by rail to Nizhni-Novgorod (one night)—in Nizhni-Novgorod (3 hours)—by Volga steamer to Stalingrad (4 days)—in Stalingrad (2 days)—by rail to the region of big collective farms near Rostov on Don—collective farm «Gigant», Commune «Seyatel», Soviet farm «Verblind» (2 days)—by rail to Rostov on Don (about 6 hours)—in Rostov on Don (1 day)—by rail to Dniepropetrovsk (former Ekaterinoslav)—(about 17 hours)—in Dniepropetrovsk (1 day)—by automobile to Dnieprestoi (about 4 hours)—in Dnieprestoi (1 day)—by rail to Kharkov (about 14 hours)—in Kharkov (2 days)—by rail to Kiev (about 1 day)—in Kiev (2 days).
Length of tour. 26 days.

The itineraries in the Soviet Union enumerated above are given in detail in the General Prospectus entitled

«SEE U. S. S. R.»,

which will be immediately forwarded on application to «INTOURIST» or their agents and representatives.

The «INTOURIST» and their foreign agents—all the main Travel Bureaus of the world—are prepared to submit proposals for other tours. Inquiries concerning such tours stating length of intended stay in the Soviet Union and other particulars should be addressed to all «INTOURIST» Branches abroad, where further information may be obtained and tours to the Soviet Union purchased, at the following addresses.

America: New York, Intourist, 452, Fifth Ave.
Tel. Pennsylvania 6972

England: London, Intourist, Bush House, Aldwych W. C. 2. Tel. Temple Bar 5411

Germany: Berlin, Intourist, Unter den Linden 62-63 NW 7.
Tel. A 4 Zentrum 3424 or 3847

Persia: Teheran, Intourist, Khiabane Chah-Abad 73

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